AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 23, 2008

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2007–08 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 3050

Introduced by Committee on Judiciary (Jones (Chair), Evans, Feuer, Krekorian, Laird, Levine, and Lieber)

February 28, 2008

An act to add Article 9.6 (commencing with Section 6159.5) to Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, to add Sections 755.1 and 755.2 to the Evidence Code, and to amend Sections 68085.3, 68085.4, 70611, 70612, 70613, and 70614 70614, 70621, 70650, 70651, 70652, 70653, 70654, 70655, 70656, 70658, and 70670 of the Government Code, to amend Section 103470 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 7660 of the Probate Code, relating to courts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 3050, as amended, Committee on Judiciary. Legal aid: court interpreters.

(1) Existing law, the State Bar Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of attorneys by the State Bar of California, a public corporation. Existing law provides that it is the duty of an attorney to, among other things, never reject, for any consideration personal to himself or herself, the cause of the defenseless or oppressed. Existing law provides that a lawyer may fulfill his or her ethical commitment to provide pro bono services, in part, by providing financial support to organizations providing free legal services to persons of limited means.

This bill would prohibit a person or organization that is not a legal aid organization, as defined, from using the term "legal aid," or any variant or similar name in any firm name, trade name, fictitious business

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name, or other designation, or on any advertisement, letterhead, business card, or sign. The bill would subject a person or organization that violates this prohibition to specified civil liability.

(2) Existing law provides that in any action or proceeding under specified provisions of the Family Code relating to domestic violence, in which a party does not proficiently speak or understand the English language, and that party is present, an interpreter shall be present to interpret the proceedings in a language that the party understands, and to assist communication between the party and his or her attorney, except that a court may issue prescribed orders ex parte without an interpreter. Existing law specifies that the fees of interpreters in a civil case shall be paid by the parties, except that in the above civil cases those fees shall be waived for parties who need an interpreter and appear in forma pauperis. Existing law gives the Judicial Council specified duties with regard to these provisions. Existing law establishes specified uniform filing fees for civil actions, *including a fee schedule for filing specified documents in connection with a trust or estate*, and provides for the deposit of specified fees in the Trial Court Trust Fund.

This bill would require any civil action or proceeding, in a county determined by the Judicial Council, as specified, in which a party does not proficiently speak or understand the English language and the party is present, except as specified, to have present an interpreter to interpret the proceedings in a language that the party understands and to assist the party in communicating with his or her attorney and the court. The bill would provide that the fee for interpreters mandated by this requirement be paid by the court, and would allow for priority guidelines for interpreter staffing in the event of insufficient funds or interpreters. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop an implementation plan, a model pilot program, and training guidelines for interpreters related to those provisions, as specified. The bill would also provide that, if a party is charged a fee for interpreter services because sufficient funding or number of interpreters is not available any fees for the interpreter shall be waived for a party who appears in forma pauperis, but would authorize the court, if the party prevails, to assess those fees in the action as specified. The bill would require the Judicial Council to conduct a study of the need for court reporters in civil proceedings and the extent to which the need is being met by the above provisions and would require the Judicial Council to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on or before March 1, 2011, and every 3 years thereafter. The bill would increase -3- AB 3050

specified uniform filing fees by \$10, the revenue from of which would be deposited into the Trial Court Trust Fund for use by courts providing civil interpreters. The bill would eliminate the fee schedule for filing specified documents in connection with a trust or estate and replace it with a set filing fee.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) California is emblematic of the American dream, a place of stunning natural beauty, a seat of international commerce, and a land of unparalleled opportunity. As a result, California is the most populous and demographically diverse state in the nation, a meeting place of cultures, ethnicities, and ideas unlike any other in the world. Of the state's 34 million people, about 26 percent (roughly 8.8 million people) are foreign born. Californians speak more than 220 languages, and 40 percent of the state's population speaks a language other than English in the home. This extraordinary diversity is among the state's greatest assets and has helped make California an international leader in business, the arts, entertainment, engineering, medicine, and other fields. The state's diversity also poses unique challenges for the delivery of government services, particularly for the courts.
- (b) For Californians not proficient in English, the prospect of navigating the legal system is daunting, especially for the growing number of parties who do not have access to legal services and therefore have no choice but to represent themselves in court, which is a virtually impossible task for people who are unable to understand the proceedings. Nearly seven million Californians cannot access the courts without significant language assistance, cannot understand pleadings, forms, or other legal documents, cannot communicate with clerks or court staff, and cannot understand or participate meaningfully in court proceedings, much less effectively present their cases without a qualified interpreter. People with limited English proficiency are also often members of groups whose cultural traits or economic circumstances make them more likely to be subjected to legal problems, in part because

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perpetrators recognize their victims' limited ability to access judicial protection. It is essential to provide English learners and other non-English-speaking litigants with interpreters in order to provide full and equal access to our justice system without regard to language.

- (c) The Legislature has previously recognized that the number of persons with limited English proficiency in California is increasing and recognized the need to provide equal justice under the law to all California residents and to provide for their special needs in their relations with the judicial and administrative law system. The Legislature has likewise recognized that the effective maintenance of a democratic society depends on the right and ability of its residents to communicate with their government and the right and ability of the government to communicate with them.
- (d) Inadequate resources to assist litigants with limited English proficiency affect the court's ability to function properly, causing delays in proceedings for all court users, inappropriate defaults, and faulty interpretation that can ultimately subvert justice. Court interpreter services are a core court function. Our judicial system relies on the adversarial process in which neutral arbiters decide disputes based upon competing presentations of facts and law. Conducting court proceedings when one party is incapable of fully participating significantly impairs the quality and efficiency of the process and its results, including compliance with court orders. The courts have made significant efforts to assist litigants with limited English proficiency, including steps to increase the number of certified and registered interpreters and to provide interpreters in civil cases, if resources are available. Nevertheless, court proceedings are required to be conducted in English, and most crucial court forms and documents are available only in English, while the number of skilled interpreters has actually declined over the past decade and the number of persons requiring interpreter services has increased. As a result, a qualified interpreter is not provided in most civil proceedings.
- (e) The inability to respond to the language needs of parties in court impairs trust and confidence in the judicial system and undermines efforts to secure justice for all. The authority of the courts depends on public perceptions of fairness and accessibility. Any significant erosion of public trust and confidence in the fairness of judicial outcomes threatens the future legitimacy of the

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legal system. By excluding a large segment of the population from participation in an institution that shapes and reflects our values, we threaten the integrity of the judicial process. Resentment fostered by the inability to access the benefits of the court system can ultimately impair enforcement of judicial decrees and attenuate the rule of law.

- (f) Reliance on untrained interpreters, such as family members or children, can lead to faulty translations and threaten the court's ability to ensure justice. Court interpretation is extremely difficult and takes a rare combination of skills, experience, and training. Apart from the possibility of fraud, unqualified interpreters often fail to accurately and comprehensively convey questions and distort testimony by omitting or adding information, or by stylistically altering the tone and intent of the speaker, thereby preventing courts from hearing the testimony properly. These problems compromise the factfinding process and can result in genuine injustice.
- (g) An overwhelming number of Californians believe that interpreters should be made available to assist non-English speakers in all court proceedings, and that interpreters should be provided free of charge to low-income non-English speakers.
- (h) California law currently mandates appointment of an interpreter for all witnesses in civil cases, and for parties with hearing impairments. In addition, California statutes mandate the appointment of an interpreter in adjudicative proceedings before state agencies, boards, and commissions at no charge to the parties whenever a party or the party's witness does not proficiently speak or understand English. Other states, by contrast, provide both witnesses and parties with a right to a court-appointed interpreter in all civil matters at no cost to the party.
- SEC. 2. It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the provision of pro bono legal services and financial support of nonprofit legal organizations that provide free legal services to underserved communities.
- SEC. 3. Article 9.6 (commencing with Section 6159.5) is added to Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, to read:

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Article 9.6. Legal Aid Organizations

- 6159.5. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:
- (a) Legal aid programs provide a valuable service to the public by providing free legal services to the poor.
- (b) Private, for-profit organizations that have no lawyers have been using the name "legal aid" in order to obtain business from people who believe they are obtaining services from a nonprofit legal aid organization.
- (c) Public opinion research has shown that the term "legal aid" is commonly understood by the public to mean free legal assistance for the poor.
- (d) Members of the public seeking free legal assistance are often referred by telephone and other directory assistance information providers to for-profit organizations that charge a fee for their services, and there are a large number of listings in many telephone directories for "legal aid" that are not nonprofit but are actually for-profit organizations.
- (e) The Los Angeles Superior Court has held that there is a common law trademark on the name "legal aid," which means legal services for the poor provided by a nonprofit organization.
- (f) The public will be benefited if for-profit organizations are prohibited from using the term "legal-aid" aid," in order to avoid confusion.
- 6159.51. For purposes of this article, "legal aid organization" means a nonprofit organization that provides civil legal services for the poor without charge.
- 6159.52. It is unlawful for any person or organization to use the term "legal aid," "legal aide," or any variant or similar name in any firm name, trade name, fictitious business name, or any other designation, or on any advertisement, letterhead, business card, or sign, unless—it the person or organization is a legal aid organization.
- 6159.53. (a) Any consumer injured by a violation of Section 6159.52 may file a complaint and seek injunctive relief, restitution, and damages in the superior court of any county in which the defendant maintains an office, advertises, or is listed in a telephone directory.

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(b) A person who violates Section 6159.52 shall be subject to an injunction against further violation of Section 6159.52 by any legal aid organization that maintains an office in any county in which the defendant maintains an office, advertises, or is listed in a telephone directory. In an action under this subdivision, it is not necessary to allege or prove actual damage to the plaintiff, and irreparable harm and interim harm to the plaintiff shall be presumed.

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- (c) Attorney's fees shall be awarded to the prevailing plaintiff in any action under this section.
- SEC. 4. Section 755.1 is added to the Evidence Code, to read: 755.1. (a) In any civil action or proceeding in those specified counties to be determined by the Judicial Council as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 755.2, including, but not limited to, any family court proceeding, any proceeding to determine the mental competency of a person, or any court-ordered or court-provided alternative dispute resolution, including mediation and arbitration, in which a party does not proficiently speak or understand the English language, and that party is present, an interpreter shall be present to interpret the proceedings in a language that the party understands and to assist communication between the party and his or her attorney or the court. This section does not apply to any arbitration ordered by the court under Title 9 (commencing with Section 1280), Title 9.1 (commencing with Section 1295), Title 9.2 (commencing with Section 1296), Title 9.3 (commencing with Section 1297.11), Title 9.4 (commencing with Section 1298), or Title 9.5 (commencing with Section 1299), of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Notwithstanding this requirement, a court may issue an ex parte order pursuant to Sections 2045 and 7710 of, and Article 1 (commencing with Section 6320) of Chapter 2 of Part 4 of Division 10 of, the Family Code, without the presence of an interpreter. Unless a party has notified the court that he or she has made arrangements for a private interpreter, the court shall provide the interpreter. The interpreter shall be certified pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 68560) of Chapter 2 of Title 8 of the Government Code, except as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 68561 of the Government Code.
- (b) (1) Notwithstanding Section 68092 of the Government Code, fees of interpreters utilized under this section shall be paid by the court.

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 (2) If sufficient funds are not allocated in the annual Budget Act, produced by court filing fees available pursuant to the model pilot program specified in subdivision (c) of Section 755.2, or otherwise provided to meet the needs for court interpreters in all civil actions and proceedings, or if after diligent search a sufficient number of interpreters is not available for all civil actions and proceedings, interpreters shall be assigned in the following order of priority, subject to any rules that the Judicial Council may adopt to implement the priority guidelines in this section so as to ensure that court interpreters are provided in civil matters consistently with sound and efficient court administration and prudent personnel practices:

- (A) Parties appearing in forma pauperis or whom the court otherwise determines are financially unable to pay the cost of an interpreter in the following order of precedence by case type:
- (i) Actions and proceedings under Section 527.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under Division 10 (commencing with Section 6200) of the Family Code.
- (ii) Actions and proceedings under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12 of the Family Code) and actions and proceedings under Part 4 (commencing with Section 7800) of Division 12 of the Family Code.
- (iii) Actions and proceedings for dissolution or nullity of marriage or legal separation of the parties in which a protective order has been granted or is being sought pursuant to Section 6221 of the Family Code or a protective order has been granted or is being sought pursuant to Section 136.2 or pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1203.097 of the Penal Code.
- (iv) Actions and proceedings involving the appointment or termination of a probate guardian under Part 2 of Division 4 (commencing with Section 1500) of the Probate Code.
 - (v) Actions and proceedings relating to unlawful detainer.
- (vi) Actions and proceedings under the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act (Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 15600) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).
- 38 (vii) Actions and proceedings involving the appointment of a guardian or conservator.

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1 (viii) Actions and proceedings with respect to claims alleging 2 violation of civil rights.

- (ix) Other actions and proceedings in family court.
- (x) Other actions and proceedings in probate court.
- (xi) Other limited civil actions and proceedings.
 - (xii) Other unlimited civil actions and proceedings.
 - (B) Parties appearing in propria persona.
- (C) All other parties.

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- (3) When a court-provided interpreter is assigned to interpret for a party, an interpreter shall also be provided to any witness called by that party.
- (4) If a party is charged a fee specifically for interpreter services because sufficient funding or number of interpreters is not available to assign a court-provided interpreter, any fees for the interpreter shall be waived for a party who needs an interpreter for himself or herself, or for a witness called by that party, and appears in forma pauperis pursuant to Section 68511.3 of the Government Code. If a party whose fees have been waived prevails in the action or proceeding or obtains a monetary settlement of his or her claims, the court may assess the amount of the waived fees either against that party in any manner the court believes is compatible with the party's financial ability, or assess those fees against another party against whom the party whose fees and costs have been waived would have been entitled to recover those fees had they not been waived, and may order the other party to pay that sum to the court or to the clerk and serving and levying officers respectively or order the amount of the waived fees to be added to the judgment and so identified by the clerk.
- (5) This section shall not be construed to negate or limit any right to an interpreter in a civil action or proceeding otherwise provided by state or federal law.
- (c) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), in any civil action in which an interpreter is required and provided under this section, the court shall not commence proceedings until the appointed interpreter is present and situated near the party and his or her attorney. However, this section shall not prohibit the court from doing either of the following:
- (1) Issuing an order when the necessity for the order outweighs the necessity for an interpreter.

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(2) Extending the duration of a previously issued temporary order if an interpreter is not readily available.

- (d) This section does not prohibit the presence of any other person to assist a party.
- (e) The Judicial Council shall draft rules and modify forms necessary to implement this section, including those for the petition for a temporary restraining order and related forms, to inform both parties of their right to an interpreter pursuant to this section.
- (f) This section shall not be construed to alter the right of an individual to an interpreter in criminal, traffic or other infraction, juvenile, or mental competency actions or proceedings.
- (g) New appointments of court interpreters in civil matters pursuant to this section shall not result in a reduction in staffing or compromise the quality of service in criminal, juvenile, or other types of matters in which appointments have been made.
- SEC. 5. Section 755.2 is added to the Evidence Code, to read: 755.2. (a) The Judicial Council shall conduct a study of the need for court interpreters in civil proceedings and the extent to which the need for interpreters is being met pursuant to Section 755.1 and shall report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on or before March 1, 2011, and every three years thereafter. The study shall include data showing, by court, the languages for which parties and witnesses in civil matters need a court-provided interpreter according to type of action or proceeding and whether the party appears in propria persona or in forma pauperis, as well as the extent to which each of these needs is met by court employees or independent contractors, certified or registered interpreters or, if not by a certified or registered interpreter, then the type of case, location, and language for which the noncertified interpreter was appointed, that person's qualifications to interpret, and the circumstances warranting good cause for appointment of a noncertified interpreter; the amounts expended for each according to court, type of party, and type of action or proceeding; the cost of failing to provide interpreters in civil matters, including delays, continuances, faulty interpretation, inappropriate defaults, and failure to comply with court orders or instructions; and the fees apportioned and collected from parties pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 755.1. The report shall include findings and recommendations regarding the need for additional interpreters and interpreter

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compensation, whether the availability of interpreters or the assessment of party fees has an impact on equal access to justice, and the effect of court interpreters on court administration and efficiency, including reduced courtroom time for hearings, increased compliance with orders and court schedules, reduced case delays, and enhanced coordination between courts and culturally relevant services in the community.

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- (b) The Judicial Council shall adopt training guidelines so that each trial court in the specified counties as determined by the Judicial Council pursuant to subdivision (c), in consultation with the exclusive representative of interpreters, ensures that court interpreters receive any training necessary to comply with the requirements of Section 755.1. Training activities may include, but are not limited to, video broadcasts, Internet-based training, and dissemination of written materials.
- (c) The Judicial Council shall develop an implementation plan for providing court interpreters in civil matters not currently served, taking into account available resources. Subject to funding specifically provided for this purpose, the Judicial Council shall develop a model pilot program for purposes of Section 755.1 in one or more sites selected counties pursuant to a competitive grant process and a request for proposals, with priority for unmet needs in types of case and geographic areas with high concentrations of limited-English-proficient parties and multiple language needs. The program or programs counties shall be selected by a committee appointed by the Judicial Council with representation from key stakeholder groups, such as judicial officers, court interpreters, legal services providers, and organizations representing individuals with limited English proficiency. The committee shall assess applicants' capacity for success, innovation, and efficiency, including, but not limited to, strategies for collaborating with organizations representing stakeholders, utilizing local resources, and methods for addressing the availability of qualified interpreters, as well as enhancing recruitment, development, and retention of certified interpreters, particularly for those languages with a shortage of certified interpreters in the service area.
- SEC. 6. Section 68085.3 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 39 68085.3. (a) Fees collected under Sections 70611, 70612, 40 70650, 70651, 70652, 70653, 70655, and 70670 shall be deposited

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in a bank account established by the Administrative Office of the Courts for deposit of fees collected by the courts.

- (b) For each-three-hundred-twenty-dollar (\$320) fee and each three-hundred-thirty-dollar (\$330) fee listed in subdivision (a), and each fee listed in paragraphs (2) to (9), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 70650, the Administrative Office of the Courts shall distribute specified amounts in each county as follows:
- (1) To the county law library fund, the amount described in Sections 6321 and 6322.1 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (2) To the account to support dispute resolution programs, the amount described in Section 470.5 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (c) The remainder of the fees in subdivision (a) shall be transmitted monthly to the Treasurer for deposit. For each three-hundred-twenty-dollar (\$320) fee and each three-hundred-thirty-dollar (\$330) fee listed in subdivision (a), and each fee listed in paragraphs (2) to (9), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 70650, the Controller shall make deposits as follows:
- (1) To the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, as provided in Article 6 (commencing with Section 70371) of Chapter 5.7, thirty-five dollars (\$35).
- (2) To the Judges' Retirement Fund, as established in Section 75100, two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50).
- (3) To the Trial Court Trust Fund for use as part of the Equal Access Fund program administered by the Judicial Council, four dollars and eighty cents (\$4.80).
- (4) For each three-hundred-thirty-dollar (\$330) fee only, to-*To* the Trial Court Trust Fund for use by courts providing civil interpreters pursuant to Section 755.1 Sections 755.1 and 755.2 of the Evidence Code, ten dollars (\$10).
- (5) To the Trial Court Trust Fund, as provided in Section 68085.1, the remainder of the fee.
- (d) If any of the fees listed in subdivision (a) are reduced or partially waived, the amount of the reduction or partial waiver shall be deducted from the amount to be distributed to each fund or account in the same proportion as the amount of each distribution bears to the total amount of the fee.
- 38 (e) As used in this section, "law library fund" includes a law 39 library account described in Section 6320 of the Business and 40 Professions Code.

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1 SEC. 7. Section 68085.4 of the Government Code is amended 2 to read:

- 68085.4. (a) Fees collected under Sections 70613, 70614, 70621, 70654, 70656, and 70658 of this code, Section 103470 of the Health and Safety Code, and Section 7660 of the Probate Code, shall be deposited in a bank account established by the Administrative Office of the Courts for deposit of fees collected by the courts.
- (b) For each three-hundred-dollar (\$300) fee, each three-hundred-ten-dollar fee (\$310) fee, each one-hundred-eighty-dollar (\$180) one-hundred-eighty-dollar (\$180) fee, and each three-hundred-ten dollar (\$310) fee and each one-hundred-ninety-dollar (\$190) fee listed in subdivision (a), the Administrative Office of the Courts shall distribute specified amounts in each county as follows:
- (1) To the county law library fund, the amount described in Sections 6321 and 6322.1 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (2) To the account to support dispute resolution programs, the amount described in Section 470.5 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (c) The remainder of the fees in subdivision (a) shall be transmitted monthly to the Treasurer for deposit. For each three-hundred-dollar (\$300) fee, each three-hundred-ten-dollar (\$310) fee, each one-hundred-eighty-dollar (\$180) fee, and each three-hundred-ten dollar (\$310) fee and each one-hundred-ninety-dollar (\$190) fee listed in subdivision (a), the Controller shall make deposits as follows:
- (1) To the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, as provided in Article 6 (commencing with Section 70371) of Chapter 5.7, twenty-five dollars (\$25) if the fee is three hundred dollars (\$300), and twenty dollars (\$20) if the fee is one hundred eighty dollars (\$180).
- (2) To the Judges' Retirement Fund, as established in Section 75100, two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50).
 - (3) To the Trial Court Trust Fund for use as part of the Equal Access Fund program administered by the Judicial Council, four dollars and eighty cents (\$4.80).
- (4) For each three-hundred-ten-dollar (\$310) fee and each one-hundred-ninety-dollar (\$190) fee only, to-To the Trial Court Trust Fund for use by courts providing civil interpreters pursuant

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1 to Section 755.1 Sections 755.1 and 755.2 of the Evidence Code, 2 ten dollars (\$10).

- (5) To the Trial Court Trust Fund, as provided in Section 68085.1, the remainder of the fee.
- (d) If any of the fees listed in subdivision (a) are reduced or partially waived, the amount of the reduction or partial waiver shall be deducted from the amount to be distributed to each fund or account in the same proportion as the amount of each distribution bears to the total amount of the fee.
- (e) As used in this section, "law library fund" includes a law library account described in Section 6320 of the Business and Professions Code.
- SEC. 8. Section 70611 of the Government Code is amended to read:
 - 70611. The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a civil action or proceeding in the superior court, other than in a limited civil case, an adoption proceeding, a proceeding under the Probate Code, or a proceeding under the Family Code, is three hundred thirty dollars (\$330). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

This section applies to the initial complaint, petition, or application, and the papers transmitted from another court on the transfer of a civil action or proceeding, but does not include documents filed pursuant to Section 491.150, 704.750, or 708.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- SEC. 9. Section 70612 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 70612. (a) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in the action or proceeding described in Section 70611 on behalf of any defendant, intervenor, respondent, or adverse party, whether separately or jointly, except for the purpose of making disclaimer, is three hundred thirty dollars (\$330). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.
- (b) As used in this section, the term "paper" does not include a stipulation for the appointment of a temporary judge or of a court investigator, or the report made by the court investigator.
- 37 SEC. 10. Section 70613 of the Government Code is amended 38 to read:

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70613. (a) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a limited civil case is three hundred ten dollars (\$310), except as provided in subdivision (b).

- (b) In a case where the amount demanded, excluding attorney's fees and costs, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less, the uniform fee for filing the first paper is one hundred ninety dollars (\$190). The first page of the first paper shall state whether the amount demanded exceeds or does not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (c) This section applies to the initial complaint, petition, or application, and any papers transmitted from another court on the transfer of a civil action or proceeding, but does not include documents filed pursuant to Section 491.150, 704.750, or 708.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (d) The fee for a paper filed under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.
- (e) The fee shall be waived in any action for damages against a defendant, based upon the defendant's commission of a felony offense, upon presentation to the clerk of the court of a certified copy of the abstract of judgment of conviction of the defendant of the felony giving rise to the claim for damages. If the plaintiff would have been entitled to recover those fees from the defendant had they been paid, the court may assess the amount of the waived fees against the defendant and order the defendant to pay that sum to the court.
- SEC. 11. Section 70614 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 70614. (a) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a limited civil case on behalf of any party other than a plaintiff is three hundred ten dollars (\$310), except as provided in subdivision (b).
- (b) In a case where the amount demanded, excluding attorney's fees and costs, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less, the uniform fee for filing the first paper is one hundred ninety dollars (\$190).
- (c) The fees in this section do not apply to papers filed for the purpose of making disclaimer.
- 36 (d) The fee for a paper filed under this section shall be 37 distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.
- 38 SEC. 12. Section 70621 of the Government Code is amended to read:

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70621. (a) (1) The fee for filing a notice of appeal to the appellate division of the superior court in a limited civil case is three hundred ten dollars—(\$300) (\$310), except as provided in subdivision (b).

- (2) The fee for filing a petition for a writ within the original jurisdiction of the appellate division of the superior court is three hundred *ten* dollars—(\$300) (\$310), except as provided in subdivision (b).
- (b) If the amount demanded in the limited civil case, excluding attorney's fees and costs, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less, the fee for filing a petition for a writ or a notice of appeal to the appellate division of the superior court is one hundred eighty ninety dollars (\$180) (\$190).
- (c) The fees provided for in this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.
- (d) The Judicial Council may make rules governing the time and method of payment of the fees in this section and providing for excuse.
- SEC. 13. Section 70650 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 70650. (a) The uniform filing fee for the first petition for letters of administration or letters testamentary, or the first petition for special letters of administration with the powers of a general personal representative pursuant to Section 8545 of the Probate Code, or a first account of a trustee of a testamentary trust that is subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 17300) of Part 5 of Division 9 of the Probate Code is, as follows: is three hundred thirty dollars (\$330).
- (1) Three hundred twenty dollars (\$320) for estates or trusts under two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).
- (2) Three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$385) for estates or trusts of at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) and less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
- (3) Four hundred eighty-five dollars (\$485) for estates or trusts of at least five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) and less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000).
- (4) Six hundred thirty-five dollars (\$635) for estates or trusts of at least seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) and less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

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(5) One thousand one hundred thirty-five dollars (\$1,135) for estates or trusts of at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000) and less than one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000).

- (6) Two thousand one hundred thirty-five dollars (\$2,135) for estates or trusts of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) and less than two million dollars (\$2,000,000).
- (7) Two thousand six hundred thirty-five dollars (\$2,635) for estates or trusts of at least two million dollars (\$2,000,000) and less than two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000).
- (8) Three thousand six hundred thirty-five dollars (\$3,635) for estates or trusts of at least two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000) and less than three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000).
- (9) Three thousand six hundred thirty-five dollars (\$3,635) plus 0.2 percent of the amount over three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000) for estates or trusts of three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000) or more.
- (b) The full uniform filing fee for a petition for letters in a decedent's estate or the first account of a trustee under subdivision (a) shall be determined based on the final appraised value of the estate without reference to encumbrances or other obligations on estate property, or the value of the trust shown in the first account, and is payable as follows:
- (1) The petitioner for letters under subdivision (a) shall pay the sum of three hundred twenty dollars (\$320) at the time of filing the petition.
- (2) In a decedent's estate under subdivision (a), the balance of the uniform filing fee, if any, shall be paid by the general personal representative of the estate no later than the date the general personal representative files its final account or report and petition for settlement or for final distribution, under rules adopted by the Judicial Council, without regard to whether the representative was appointed by the court on a petition under subdivision (a) or a petition under subdivision (d).
- (3) The full uniform filing fee for a trust under subdivision (a) shall be paid when the first account is filed.

(c)

(b) The uniform filing fee for the first objections to the probate of any will or codicil under Section 8250 of the Probate Code, or the first petition for revocation of probate of any will or codicil

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under Section 8270 of the Probate Code, is three hundred twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330). The uniform filing fee for the first petition for special letters of administration without the powers of a general personal representative is the fee provided in Section 70657.5. Where objections to the probate of a will or codicil or a petition for revocation of probate of a will or codicil are filed together with a petition for appointment of a personal representative described in subdivision (d) (c) filed by the same person, only the fee provided in subdivision (d) (c) shall be charged to that person. (d)

(c) A fee of three hundred twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330) shall also be charged for filing each subsequent petition or objections of a type described in subdivision (a) in the same proceeding by a person other than the original petitioner or contestant. The same fee as provided in subdivision (e) (b) shall be charged for filing each subsequent petition or objections of a type described in that subdivision in the same proceeding by a person other than the original petitioner or contestant.

(e)

(d) Notwithstanding Section 70658.5, if a petition for special letters of administration without the powers of a general personal representative is filed together with a petition for appointment of an administrator with general powers under subdivision (a) or subdivision (d) (c) by the same person, the person filing the petitions shall be charged the applicable filing fees for both petitions.

27 (f)

- (e) The first three hundred twenty dollars (\$320) of the filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3. The remainder shall be distributed to the Trial Court Trust Fund.
- 32 SEC. 14. Section 70651 of the Government Code is amended 33 to read:
- 70651. (a) The uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper in opposition to a petition or account described in subdivision (a) of Section 70650, other than a petition described in subdivision (d) (c) of Section 70650, is three hundred-twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330). If objections or any other paper in opposition are filed together with a petition described in subdivision-(d) (c) of

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Section 70650 by the same person, only the fee provided in subdivision $\frac{d}{c}$ of Section 70650 shall be charged to that person.

- (b) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.
- SEC. 15. Section 70652 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 70652. (a) The uniform filing fee for each petition concerning the internal affairs of a trust under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 17200) of Part 5 of Division 9 of the Probate Code, is three hundred twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330).
- (b) The uniform filing fee for each paper filed in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) is three hundred-twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330).
- (c) To avoid hardship, or for other good cause, the court may direct the clerk of the court to refund all or any part of a filing fee paid under this section.
- (d) This section does not apply to petitions or opposition filed concerning trusts created by court order under Article 10 (commencing with Section 2580) of Chapter 6 of Part 3 of Division 4 of the Probate Code, Article 1 (commencing with Section 3100) of Chapter 3 of Part 6 of Division 4 of the Probate Code, Article 1 (commencing with Section 3600) of Chapter 4 of Part 8 of Division 4 of the Probate Code, or first accounts or opposition to first accounts of testamentary trustees described in Sections 70650 and 70651.
- (e) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.
- SEC. 16. Section 70653 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 70653. (a) The uniform filing fee for a petition for appointment of a conservator, a guardian of the estate, or a guardian of the person and estate, pursuant to Division 4 (commencing with Section 1400) of the Probate Code, is three hundred twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330).
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (f), the uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) or (d) is three hundred twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330).
- 39 (c) If a competing petition for appointment of a guardian or 40 conservator subject to the fee under subdivision (a) is filed together

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with opposition to the petition of another by the same person, the person filing the competing petition and opposition shall be charged a filing fee only for the competing petition.

- (d) Notwithstanding Section 70658.5, if a petition for appointment of a temporary guardian or conservator is filed together with a petition for appointment of a guardian or conservator under subdivision (a), or a competing petition under subdivision (c) by the same person, the person filing the petitions shall be charged the applicable filing fees for both petitions.
- (e) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.
- (f) No fee under this section shall be charged for objections or any other paper in opposition filed by or on behalf of the proposed conservatee, or the minor or a parent of the minor who is the subject of a guardianship proceeding.
- SEC. 17. Section 70654 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 70654. (a) The uniform filing fee for a petition for appointment of a guardian of the person only, is one hundred—eighty *ninety* dollars—(\$180) (\$190).
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (e), the uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) is one hundred eighty ninety dollars (\$180) (\$190).
- (c) If a competing petition for appointment of a guardian subject to the fee under subdivision (a) is filed together with opposition to the petition of another by the same person, the person filing the competing petition and opposition shall be charged a filing fee only for the competing petition.
- (d) Notwithstanding Section 70658.5, if a petition for appointment of a temporary guardian is filed together with a petition for appointment of a guardian under subdivision (a), or a competing petition under subdivision (c) by the same person, the person filing the petitions shall be charged the applicable filing fees for both petitions.
- (e) No fee under this section shall be charged for objections or any other paper in opposition filed by or on behalf of the minor or a parent of the minor who is the subject of the proceeding.
- (f) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.

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(g) No other fees shall be charged for filing a paper under this section in addition to the uniform filing fee provided for in this section.

- SEC. 18. Section 70655 of the Government Code is amended to read:
 - 70655. (a) The uniform filing fee for a petition that commences any of the proceedings under the Probate Code listed in subdivision (c) is three hundred twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330).
 - (b) The uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper filed in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) is three hundred twenty thirty dollars (\$320) (\$330).
 - (c) This section applies to petitions or opposition concerning the following proceedings:
 - (1) A petition for compromise of a minor's claim pursuant to Section 3600 of the Probate Code.
 - (2) A petition to determine succession to real property pursuant to Section 13151 of the Probate Code.
 - (3) A spousal or domestic partnership property petition pursuant to Section 13650 of the Probate Code, except as provided in Section 13652 of the Probate Code.
 - (4) A petition to establish the fact of death to determine title to real property under Section 200 of the Probate Code.
 - (5) A petition for an order concerning a particular transaction pursuant to Section 3100 of the Probate Code.
 - (6) A petition concerning capacity determination and health care decision for adult without conservator pursuant to Section 3200 of the Probate Code.
 - (7) A petition concerning an advance health care directive pursuant to Section 4766 of the Probate Code.
 - (8) A petition concerning a power of attorney pursuant to Section 4541 of the Probate Code.
 - (9) A petition for approval, compromise, or settlement of claims against a deceased settlor, or for allocation of amounts due between trusts, pursuant to Section 19020 of the Probate Code.
 - (10) Any other petition that commences a proceeding under the Probate Code not otherwise provided for in this article.
- (d) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.
- 39 SEC. 19. Section 70656 of the Government Code is amended 40 to read:

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70656. (a) The uniform filing fee for a petition requesting an order setting aside a decedent's estate of small value pursuant to Section 6602 of the Probate Code, if no estate proceeding is pending for the decedent, is one hundred-eighty ninety dollars (\$180) (\$190).

- (b) The uniform filing fee for objections or any other paper filed in opposition to a petition under subdivision (a) is one hundred eighty ninety dollars (\$180) (\$190).
- (c) If a petition or objections or any other paper in opposition under this section is filed concurrently with a petition for appointment of a personal representative described in Section 70650, the petitioner or objector shall be charged only for the filing fee provided in Section 70650.
- (d) The uniform filing fee charged under this section shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4.
- (e) Except as provided in subdivision (c), no other fee shall be charged for filing a paper under this section in addition to the uniform filing fee provided for in this section.
- SEC. 20. Section 70658 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 70658. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (c) and (d), the uniform fee for filing a petition or application, or objections or any other paper in opposition to a petition or application listed in this subdivision, filed after issuance of letters testamentary, letters of administration, letters of special administration to a personal representative of a decedent's estate, or letters of guardianship or conservatorship, or letters of temporary guardianship or conservatorship to a guardian or conservator, is one hundred-eighty ninety dollars—(\$180) (\$190). This section shall apply to the following petitions or applications, or opposition:
- (1) Petition or application for or opposition to an order directing, authorizing, approving, or confirming the sale, lease, encumbrance, grant of an option, purchase, conveyance, or exchange of property.
- (2) Petition or application for or opposition to an order settling an account of a fiduciary.
- (3) Petition or application for or opposition to an order authorizing, instructing, or directing a fiduciary, or approving or confirming the acts of a fiduciary.

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(4) Petition or application for or opposition to an order fixing, authorizing, allowing, or directing payment of compensation or expenses of an attorney.

- (5) Petition or application for or opposition to an order fixing, authorizing, allowing, or directing payment of compensation or expenses of a fiduciary.
- (6) Petition or application for or opposition to an order surcharging or removing a fiduciary.
- (7) Petition or application for or opposition to an order transferring or authorizing the transfer of the property of an estate to a fiduciary in another jurisdiction.
- (8) Petition or application for or opposition to an order allowing a fiduciary's request to resign.
- (9) Petition or application for or opposition to an order adjudicating the merits of a claim made under Part 19 (commencing with Section 850) of Division 2 of the Probate Code.
- (10) Petition or application for or opposition to an order granting permission to fix the residence of a ward or conservatee at a place not within this state.
- (11) Petition or application for or opposition to an order directing, authorizing, approving, or modifying payments for support, maintenance, or education of a ward or conservatee or for a person entitled to support, maintenance, or education from a ward or conservatee.
- (12) Petition or application for or opposition to an order granting or denying a request under Section 2423, concerning payment of surplus income to the relatives of a conservatee, or Section 2580, concerning substituted judgment, of the Probate Code.
- (13) Petition or application for or opposition to an order affecting the legal capacity of a conservatee pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1870) of Part 3 of Division 4 of the Probate Code.
- (14) Petition or application for or opposition to an order adjudicating the merits of a claim under Article 5 (commencing with Section 2500) of Chapter 6 of Part 4 of Division 4 of the Probate Code.
- (b) The uniform fee in subdivision (a) shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4. No other fee shall be charged for filing a paper under this section in addition to the uniform filing fee provided for in this section.

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1 (c) The fee provided in this section shall not be charged for filing any of the following papers:

- (1) A petition or application, or opposition, in a guardianship proceeding under Section 70654.
 - (2) A disclaimer of an interest in a decedent's estate.
- (d) The fee provided in this section shall not be charged to a personal representative of a decedent's estate in a proceeding commenced on or after August 18, 2003, for any petition or application filed in the proceeding by the personal representative concerning any of the following actions:
 - (1) Allowance of the personal representative's compensation.
- (2) Allowance of the compensation for the attorney for the personal representative.
 - (3) Settlement of accounts.
 - (4) Preliminary and final distributions and discharge.
- (5) Sale of property of the estate to the personal representative or to the attorney for the personal representative.
- (6) Exchange of property of the estate for property of the personal representative or property of the attorney for the personal representative.
- (7) Grant of an option to purchase property of the estate to the personal representative or to the attorney for the personal representative.
- (8) Allowance, payment, or compromise of a claim of the personal representative, or the attorney for the personal representative, against the estate.
- (9) Compromise or settlement of a claim, action, or proceeding by the estate against the personal representative or the attorney for the personal representative.
- (10) Extension, renewal, or modification of the terms of a debt or other obligation of the personal representative or the attorney for the personal representative owing to or in favor of the decedent or the estate.
- (11) Sale, exchange, or grant of an option to purchase real property.
- 36 (12) Borrowing money with the loan secured by an encumbrance on real property.
- 38 SEC. 21. Section 70670 of the Government Code is amended 39 to read:

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70670. (a) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a proceeding under the Family Code, other than a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or domestic partnership, legal separation, or nullity, is three hundred-twenty thirty dollars-(\$320) (\$330). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.

- (b) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or domestic partnership, legal separation, or nullity, is three hundred-twenty thirty dollars-(\$320) (\$330). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3, except that two dollars (\$2) of the funds that would otherwise be distributed to the Trial Court Trust Fund shall be transmitted to the Treasurer for deposit in the Health Statistics Special Fund.
- (c) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a proceeding under subdivision (a) on behalf of any respondent, defendant, intervenor, or adverse party, whether separately or jointly, is three hundred-twenty thirty dollars-(\$320) (\$330). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.
- (d) The uniform fee for filing the first paper in a proceeding under subdivision (b) on behalf of any respondent, defendant, intervenor, or adverse party, whether separately or jointly, is three hundred-twenty thirty dollars—(\$320) (\$330). The fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.3.
- (e) The fees in this section do not apply to papers filed for the purpose of making a disclaimer.
- SEC. 22. Section 103470 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 103470. The fee for filing the petition is one hundred-eighty ninety dollars—(\$180) (\$190). This fee shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4 of the Government Code. The petition may be heard by any judge hearing probate matters, or if a probate department has been designated for hearing probate matters, the matter shall be assigned to the probate department for hearing.
- SEC. 23. Section 7660 of the Probate Code is amended to read: 7660. (a) If a public administrator takes possession or control of an estate pursuant to this chapter, the public administrator may, acting as personal representative of the estate, summarily dispose of the estate in the manner provided in this article in either of the following circumstances:
- (1) The total value of the property in the decedent's estate does not exceed the amount prescribed in Section 13100. The authority

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provided by this paragraph may be exercised only upon order of the court. The order may be made upon ex parte application. The fee to be allowed to the clerk for the filing of the application is one hundred eighty ninety dollars (\$180) (\$190). The authority for this summary administration of the estate shall be evidenced by a court order for summary disposition.

- (2) The total value of the property in the decedent's estate does not exceed thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000). The authority provided by this paragraph may be exercised without court authorization.
- (A) A public administrator who is authorized to summarily dispose of property of a decedent pursuant to this paragraph may issue a written certification of Authority for Summary Administration. The written certification is effective for 30 days after the date of issuance.
- (B) A financial institution, government or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person shall, without the necessity of inquiring into the truth of the written certification of Authority for Summary Administration and without court order or letters being issued do all of the following:
- (i) Provide the public administrator complete information concerning any property held in the name of the decedent, including the names and addresses of any beneficiaries or joint owners.
- (ii) Grant the public administrator access to a safe-deposit box or storage facility rented in the name of the decedent for the purpose of inspection and removal of property of the decedent. Costs and expenses incurred in accessing a safe-deposit box or storage facility shall be borne by the estate of the decedent.
- (iii) Surrender to the public administrator any property of the decedent that is held or controlled by the financial institution, agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person.
- (C) Receipt by a financial institution, government or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person of the written certification provided by this article shall do both of the following:

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(i) Constitute sufficient acquittance for providing information or granting access to a safe-deposit box or a storage facility and for surrendering any property of the decedent.

- (ii) Fully discharge the financial institution, government or private agency, retirement fund administrator, insurance company, licensed securities dealer, or other person from liability for any act or omission of the public administrator with respect to the property, a safe-deposit box, or a storage facility.
- (b) Summary disposition may be made notwithstanding the existence of the decedent's will, if the will does not name an executor or if the named executor refuses to act.
- (c) Nothing in this article precludes the public administrator from filing a petition with the court under any other provision of this code concerning the administration of the decedent's estate.
- (d) Petitions filed pursuant to this article shall contain the information required by Section 8002.
- (e) If a public administrator takes possession or control of an estate pursuant to this chapter, this article conveys the authority of a personal representative as described in Section 9650 to the public administrator to summarily dispose of the estates pursuant to the procedures described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a).
- (f) The fee charged under paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall be distributed as provided in Section 68085.4 of the Government Code. When an application is filed under that paragraph, no other fees shall be charged in addition to the uniform filing fee provided for in Section 68085.4 of the Government Code.